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Drinking of inordinately large quantities of fluid, ingestion of excessive quantities of emolient food, or of offensive, unwholesome, unaccustomed, or incongenial articles of fare, hasty eating, excessive physical labour, anxiety, indigestion, worms in the. intestines, pregnancy and kindred conditions of the body are the factors which tend to set the morbific principles of the deranged V£yu, Pittam and Kaphah in motion, winch, in their turn, are violently expelled through the mDuth, producing a sort of breaking pain in the joints* The aggravated Yayu leads to the opening of the diaphragm of the chest, which makes the expulsion of the contents of the stomach through the mouth possible. This disease is called Chhardi (vomiting).

Nausea, suppression of eructations, water brash, and an extreme repugnance for food or drink are the symptoms, which are exhibited immediately previous to an act of vomiting. In the form of vomiting due to the action of the deranged Vayu, pain at the chest and the sides, dryness of the mouth, aching pain in the head and about the umbilicus, cough, hoarseness, and a pricking pain in the body ar$ the symptoms, which manifest themselves.

In the Pittaja fprm of vomiting thirst • with epileptic fits, dryness of the mouth, heat in the head and eyes, vertigo and vanishing of sight are the symptoms, which manifest themselves. A kind of yellow, green, or reddish black, hot matter, which leaves a bitter taste in the mouth, is ejected and the

patient complains of a burning sensation in the throat at the time of vomiting. Somnolence with a sweet taste in the mouth, water brash and a sen<e of repletion, drowsiness and a distaste for food and a feeling of heaviness of the limbs .form the charactetistic traits of the Kaphaja type of vomiting (Emisis). A thick* glossy, swe'et and white coloured matter is belched out in this type, attended with horripilation. This type of vomiting is the least painful of all other types. Colic, indigestion with a remienaace for food^thirst, dyspnoea with